Terms of the Enquirer.

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The Enquirer is published DAILY (for thefelty) and SEMI-Witer. (for the country.) For the Daily Paper, seven dollars perannum, and at the rate of eight do lars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars perannum, and Three dollars for six months, payable in advance; to be paid in the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum at the end of the year.

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ual advertisers are charged lifty dollars for thir-

ty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioners, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper included)
orders from a distance must be accompanied with
the a trance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure

in tood and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor, the postage of all letters being paid by the writers.—The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any ecount to the writer; it is the accumulation of postage in an ettensive business, which operates as a crious tax upon the Editors.

All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, the party it panty when the mercy is hand-writing is unknown at this

All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this O lice, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the P stmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case the sublished. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore many allows. We must, therefore, insist, it such a case, u.on the communicationbeing certified by the name of the Fostmaster, written on the back of the letter.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA I-At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Louisa courty, on the 7th day of November, 1838:

Livery of the County County of County County of the County of County County of the County of C and Mary his wife, Isaac L Saunders, Charles S Saunders, Whisiam A Gillespie, James Fielding and Matilda his wife, John Bell and Emily A his wife, John M Gilespie, David S Gillespie and Jane Gillespie, Plaintiffs:

against Saunders, David S Saunders, Julius O Saur against
John Saunders, David S Saunders, Julius O Saunders, James Saunders and Elizabeth his wife. Nelson S Gillespie, James L Gillespie, Winwright Flanagan, — Fianagan, and — Fianagan, children of Elizabeth and Charles Flanagan, and other Defendants. The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this State, on motion of the plaintiffs, by their attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants, above named, do appear before the justices of our said Court, at the Court-house, on the second Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county on some Court day.

A Copy. Teste,

house of this county on some Ccurt day.

A Copy. Teste,

Nov 10-cw2m JOHN HUNTER, C L C.

Nov 10—ew2m JOHN HUNTER, C.L.C.

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for Richmond Circuit, the sixth day of November, 1848; dieorge C Miller and Wilhanna P his wife, who, until the marriage with the said George C Miller, was Williamna P Lownes,
against

F D Allen and Virginia R his wife, C S Root and Jane D his wife, Margaret Lownes, William H Lownes, Elizabeth C Lownes, Elizabeth A his wife, Elias L Lownes, Lewis Williams and Elizabeth A his wife, Elias L Lownes, Caleb P Lownes, Henry Wenck and Sarah D his wife; Lydia G Keller, George S Gibbs and Marianna his wife, Charles Chapman, Elizabeth Harvey, Marrice James and Charlotte his wife, Sarah Ash, Frederick W Pleasants, Johiel Parmley and Eliza Ann wife, Charles S Pleasants, James S Pleasants, William H Hughes, William H Hughes, Jr, Ira Payson and Mary C his wife, Charlotte C Armstrong and Levin B Defendants.
The defendants above-named not having entered

The defendants above-named not having entered fine defendants above-named not having entered or appearance and given security, according to the tof Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it aparing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhadants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the defendants do appear at the rules to be held for exaid Court on the first Monday in February next, ad answer the bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper hitshed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State part-house, in the said city.

A Copy. Teste.!

Nov 10—cw2m

P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—Virginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 8th day of November, 1848; Chailes S Pleasants, Frederick W Pleasants, Jehiel Charles S Pleasants, Frederick W Pleasants, Sene-Parmiey and Edza Ann his wife, Elizabeth E Lownes, Elias L Lownes, Elizabeth W Lownes, Elizabeth Har-vie, Sarah Ash, James A Pieusants, Henry Wenck and Sarah D his wife, Lydia G Keller, Elenor Lownes, Wil-liam D Lownes, and Elias L Lownes, guardian of Re-Plaintifs:

James II Crew, Benjamin J Crew, J L Crew, George of the min Martanna his wife. Maurice James and Charlotte his wife, William H Hughes, William H Hughes, Junior, Ira Payson and Mary G his wife, Caleb P Lownes, Lewis Williams and Elizabeth A his wife, Mark Howard, and other Defendants. The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Arsembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said delendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the eald city.

A Copy—Teste. city. A Copy—Teste.

Nov 14—cw2m P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-Vinginia :- In Nottoway County Branch it Fatley and Sophia his wife, Plaintiffs:

against
Archibald A. Campbell, late sheriff of Notioway
County, and, 28 such, administrator de bonis non of
Abrabam Hatchett, deceased, and Archer Hatchett,
and all others, heirs and distributees of said Abraham
Hatchett, deceased.

This day tals cause came on to be heard upon the bill
of the plainings, and the defendants, Archer Hatchett,
and all others, heirs and distributees of Abraham
Hatchett, decased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Asscarbly and the rules of this Count, and it appearing by
substactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of
this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Febraay term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and
that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some
newapaper published in the city of Richmond, for two
months successively, and posted at the front door of
the Court House of this county; and that all creditors
of said Abraham Hatchett, deceased, come forward by,
or before, the 31st day of January, 1849, and make
known their claims to the said administrator of Abraham Hatchett, deceased, and also that said defendant,
Cambell, late sheriff and administrator as aforesaid,
render before Charles W. Fitzgerald (who is hereby
appointed a special commissioner for the purpose) an
account of his transactions as such, who is directed to
and settle and state the same, and make report thereof to court.

A Copy. Teste.

Dec. 4—cw2m C. W. FITZGERALD, D. C.

Dec. 4-cw2m A Copy. Teste, C. W. FITZGER \LD, D. C.

IN CHANCERY—Visorsia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Kohmond Circuit, the 11th day of November, 1848: Joseph C Burton, Plaintiff:

Joseph C Button, Plaintiff:

nazinst Thomas B Norvell, and other Defendants. The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the sud Court on the first Monday in February next, and answer the bit of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the said city.

Nov 14—cw2m PROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richm. Sircuit, the 8th day of November, 1848: Matthe Shury and Rutson Maury, partners, trading in the city of New York, under the firm and style of Maury Brothers, against

Many Brothers. Plaintiffs:
against
William Maury, of Liverpool, and other Defendants
The defendant above named not having entered his
appearance and given security, according to the act of
Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing
by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of
his Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said Court,
on the first Monday in February next, and answer the
hill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be
forthe with inserted in some newspaper published in the
city of Richmond, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the
said city. A Copy—Teste, Nov 14-cw2m A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At a Circuit Superior

L Court of Law and Chancery, continued by adjournment and held for York county, the 2d of November 1848: Joseph Deneufville, Willis T. Mahone and Mary his wife, Wm. L. Vaughan and Sarah his wife, Samuel and Lucy Deneufville; the two last named of whom are infants; suing by said Wm. L. Vaughan, their next friend,

friend,
against
Allen Chapman and Sarah Deneufville, widow of
Robert J. Deneufville, deceased,
Among other things the court doth adjudge, order
and decree that this cause be referred to the commisstoner of this court, to take an account of all debts due
from the estate of Robert J. Deneufville, deceased, the
intentate in the pleadings mentioned and all persons from the estate of Robert J. Deneufville, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings mentioned; and all persons who may have claums figurest the said intestate, are hereby required to exhibit the same for settlement before the said commissioner by the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the said commissioner is to cause this order to be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, a newspaper published in the city of Richmond, and to be posted at the door of the Court House of this county on two several court days; and in default of their coming in to prove their debts by the time above named, they are all to be excluded the benefit of this decree; but the persons so coming in to prove their debts, not parties to this suit, are, before they are to be admitted creditors, to contribute to the plaintiffs their portion of the expenses of this suit, to be settled by the commissioner.

Extract—Teste,

BOLIVAR SHIELD, Clerk.

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, January 8, 1849.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA. A strong voice, we are gratified to believe, is coming up from Virginia, from public meetings, the press and private reports, in favor of calm, united and stern resistance to the aggressions of Congress upon Southern rights .-The Democratic press of the State is unanimous in the support of the principle of Governor Floyd's resolutions, and in uncompromising opposition to the "surrender" involved in the resolutions of Mr. Scott. As a specimen we quote the Fredericksburg Recorder, which says: "We are utterly opposed to this movement of Mr. Scott's, for it is virtually yielding ground; it is as much as to say to the North, drive on your infernal abolition car, we will not resist you." Mr. Floyd's resolutions were such as no Virginian should object to. They take strong ground, but not too strong, and we

hope the Legislature will so view the subject." On the other hand, we are pleased to observe that the Whig press generally give a cold shoulder to Mr. Scott's proposition. We note but two exceptions. The Whig refers to them with rather a faint endorsement, and the Alexan

"We decidedly prefer these resolutions (Mr. Scott's) to those reported by the Select Com-mittee, which have already been published, and hope that if any action at all is taken in the

premises by the present Legislalure, the sub

stitute, or something similar, will be adopted. Every other Whig paper that we have seen publishes Mr. Scott's resolutions without one word of comment. Is not this silence expressive? With this fact before us, and the gene ral impression that several leading and able Whigs in the House will oppose them, we cannot believe that they will receive the smallest favor at the hands of the Legislature.

It is true the Times of Saturday seeks to break the force of the movement in Virginia by arguing in favor of General Taylor's devotion to the South, and asks if Southern Whigs are ready to assent to "a virtual retraction of their confidence in their own candidate, and an admission that he will not be able to effect the and Lafayette one hundred and twenty-two settlement to which they pledged him. We ask, now, does it become these Southern Whigs to plead guilty for General Taylor to the

charges against his orthodoxy?" The answer to this party appeal is simple and easy. The committee (Whigs and Democrats) whose Chairman, Governor Floyd, reported these resolutions, could certainly have had no design of reflecting upon General Taylor .-Their sole object was to unite the South upon this vital question, and to sustain a Southern President who should do his duty to the Constitution and the South. The Times will not deny that General Taylor was universally supported at the North as pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso. Whether justly or not, the fact stands forth undeniable. Now if Southern become" them to give to General Taylor the moral force of their assistance-and support? So it not be a relief to him to avow their real sentiments, and to prepare the North for the stand which they say he will assume in defence of Southern rights? If General Taylor means to veto the Proviso, why should not his Southern Whig friends come forward to avow their sentiments and to warn the North that the new President will be true to the Constitution?-Surely this is the most proper plan to undeceive the misguided North, to let the whole truth be known, and to secure a recognition of our rights, and the peace and safety of the Union. Instead of yielding the ground, most solemnly and deliberately taken by unanimous Virginia, and, in the teeth of our professions, treating the Wilmot Proviso as "a mere abstrac. tion, 'in which the South "takes but little interest," how much better would it be for the whole Whig press of Virginia to occupy the attitude

"whipped into duty by the public sentiment of "Our Southern sky is overcast with clouds -Where is our shield to protect us from the storm. It exists only in our own strong purpose and stern d fiance. It we falter for a moment we are gone. Let us catch from freedom and equality the light that can alone illumine our path and guide us to safety. Southern papers that have contemned the efforts of Southern men to maintain our rights will be whipped into duty by the public sentiment of the South. It will not be long before they wil claim to have been the Simon Pures of devotion to Southern rights. The Chronicle & Sentinel, and kindred prints, will contend that from the beginning, they have been with the South, and will swear by all that's good, that they have known nothing else. Now mark our prophecy, and see whether it will prove true or talse! These very papers that have charged disunion and treason upon others, because they wished to sustain our constitutional rights, will call Heaven and Earth to witness, that they stood by them thro'

patriotically set forth in the following article

from the Augusta, Georgia, Republic, an able

Whig paper. Certain it is, that Southern

papers that hesitate as to the stand the South

should now take, will be driven to the wall, or

thick and thin.
"We would prefer their aid even if it be obtained from the storm of public feeling. Their weakness will be overlooked when their devotion and repeniance are duly exhibited in their acts. We fear no assaults, and ask for no favors on a breeze, and we shall stand by it, in our public or personal capacity, wherever and whenever ne-cessity demands it of us."

In this connexion, we take great pleasure in republishing the following very sound and timely suggestions of the Winchester Virginian .-That paper is edited with marked ability, judgment and zeal, and we thank the editors for thus manfully coming to the rescue. The South cannot now recede one inch, cannot "submit," with. out perilling her safety, her rights and the Union .-We commend the Virginian's sentiments to the Legislature:

WILL THE SOUTH SUBMIT 3-We cannot longer, if we would, close our eyes to the dangers which seem to be thickening around us. We had become familiarized to the discussions upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, and were calmly, but anxiously, looking forward to the approaching crisis. In the contemplation of House. this subject there was much to alarm us. But we were, as we are now, determined to stand by we were, as we are now, determined to stand by the Union so long as the Union remained what it the ports of the Mexican republic." The contriwas designed to be. Such is our love for the Union, that we have always boasted our readi- ed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by a ness to yield any and every cherished measure rather than see it, for one moment, endangered .-This, we think, is nothing more than the senti-ment of every true patriot. But so soon as a the Treasury to prepare and report to him a scale reckless majority ceases to respect the terms up on which it is founded; or in other words, avail itself of that concentrated stength which the terms of the Union have been the means of bringing together, to violate and trample upon the guarantied rights of the minority, then the Union ceases to be a blessing. The abolitionists in Congress, not content with endeavoring to fasten upon the viso, and thereby to assert and maintain a position in Congressional legislation at variance with the clear interpretation of the Constitution, in vio-lation of Southern rights, and to the manifest disgracejand future danger of Southern States, are now ending their forts towards the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia' In reference to this move, we had our fears for the future. But we

gard of the bonds of the Union. To forego its passage, or to reject it, violates no part of the We would not have Southern Senators and Representatives to act hastily or rashly upon the subject. All the powers of argument and percompromise, provided it be not in conflict with the constitution, should be thrice made and thrice rejected; and then he who remains longer in the where the means for the perpetration of wrongs and outrages are originated, will not be held guiltless by a Southern constituency. We have ven-tured this assertion, let the Press, every where in the South, say whether we are right. Will the

Judge A. B. Longstreet, an able and disinguished citizen of Georgia, has been elected President of the Centenary College at Jackson Louisana. It is said that the Presidency of the University of Mississippi would have been tendered to him some months since, but for the unexpected absence of some of the trustees. His "Georgia Scenes" have given him an extensive popularity-to say nothing of his more solid talents and virtues.

THE SCOURGE.

The cholera appeared in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 5th June, and on the 5th December (six months) it is estimated that upwards of twenty thousand have died, and at least eighty thousand left the city, great numbers of whom perished on the different roads.

From noon of Sunday, December 24, to noon of Saturday, December 30, there were in New | considerable sum is expected from that source, Orleans six hundred and sixty interments, of which five bundred and forty were deaths by cholera. About six hundred of these deaths are estimated by the New Orleans Mercury to be of foreign birth.

For the twenty four hours ending December 28th, at 6, P. M., there were in New Orleans deaths from cholera.

The 19th in New Orleans was cold and wet. and very unfavorable for the sanetary condition of the city. A despatch in the Savannah Georgian dated New Orleans, Jan. 31, 11, A. M., says the cholera was on the decrease, and the alarm had considerably abated-but a late despatch, Jan. 4, received at Baltimore, represents the disease as sill very bad.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

The following letter announces the gratifying intelligence of the election of our valued friend Gol. Goodson, from Washington county, to succeed Gov. Floyd. We are glad to see the Southwest standing up so firmly:

ABINGDON, Va., Jan. 1st, 1849. Gentlemen: The old "wheel-horse" is again returned to the Legislature, Colonel Samuel E Whigs were sincere in their professions of hostility to that odious measure, does it not beating the "Grand Sire and Mogu." A. "Oats". Cummines (Arthur C Commines) the young scion of Whiggery, whom the Democrats have made. And now he comes out to oppose them, far from reflecting upon General Taylor, would and his relations, some of whom, are the most bitter partizans, that is, if low conning and the most underhanded trickery can be called politica partizanism, they can be called so, from the "old bell-weather," to the small fry among them. The Whigs have left no stone unturned, and we have been told this evening that they confidently epected to deleat the Democratic party; but you will see that we bave run up very nearly to our majority in the Presidential Election. Taking every thing into consideration, we hav great cause for rejoicing. Some of the Taylor

Democrats returned to their first love.

The Whigs (now see what they will say) will say, that there being a tide in our rivers, carried off many of their voters. The truth, if it could be ascertained, is that there were more Democratic voters, boating, than there were Whigs .-Democracy is rising in Old Washington. In the spring election we are to have another race, but everything will go on merrily, and if their young scion wants another good drubbing, let him plume himself and try it again. Old Goodson is a whole team within himself, and deserves

by them as he justly deserves.

The Whigs, this evening, sprung an entire new charge on him-that is, that he has received \$4,400 from the Treasury of Virginia. Now, does not this show, that principles constitute no part of their policy, and that it is for the spoils they go? Democracy ought to look to them in relation to these matters, ponder over them and teach their children to look to the present Whig policy. But to the vote:

Fleenor's. Court-house, Mecks', Three Springs, 13 WASHINGTON. *A low and vulgar Society, of which he was Princ pal-the pass word of which I have understood wa

Mr. Neicalfe has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature Senator of the United States, to serve until the 4th of next March. It is though that Mr. Clay will be chosen for the next term.

A. Moncure declines being a candidate for reelection from the county of Caroline, to the next

MESSAGE OF THE

House of Delegates.

President of the U. States, RELATIVE TO THE MEXICAN TARIFF.

The following message, from the President of the United States, was laid before the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and referred to a select committee. It is in answer to Mr.

To the House of Representatives of the United States In answer to the resolution of the 18th of December, 1848, requesting information "under what law or provision of the constitution, or by what other authority," the Secretary of the Treasury, with the "sanction and approval" of the President, established "a tariff of duties in the ports of the Mexican republic" "during the war with Mexico," and "by what legal, constitution-al, or other authority" the "revenue thus deriv-ed" was appropriated to "the support of the army in Mexico," I refer the House to my annual message of the 7th of December, 1847; to my message to the Senate of the 10th of February, 1848, responding to a call of that body, a copy of which is herewith communica ed; and to message to the House of Representatives of the 24th of July, 1848, responding to a call of that

The resolution assumes that the Secretary of butions collected in this mode were not establish military order issued by the President, through the War and Navy Departments. For his inforthe Treasury to prepare and report to him a scale of duties. That report was made, and the Pre-sident's military order of the 31st March, 1847, was based upon it. The documents communicated to Congress with my annual message of December, 1847, show the true character of that

The authority under which military contributions were exacted and collected from the enemy and applied to the support of our army during the war with Mexico, was stated in the several mes-

sages referred to.
In the first of these messages I informed Congress that "on the 31st of March last I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our

ciples of the Wilmot Proviso, or providing for the abolition of slavery in the
District. To pass such a law is a total disrewas paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them constitution. It may be a darling measure with permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. Some; but is it pot better to yield it than to stake the Union upon its passage? We have said upon the payment of duties more mederate in that such we thought would be the course of the theiriamount than those which had been previoustrue patriot. If, however, it be persisted in, as | ly levied by Mexico, and the revenue which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury was diwill doubtless be the case, the consequences must formerly paid into the Mexican treasury was di-fall upon those who push it to a final passage. rected to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy should be suasion should first be exhausted. The proffer of exemped from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported, upon which the order operated, must be consumed by Mexican citihalls of legislation, thus converted into cells seizure of the public revenues of Maxico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this (measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war."

It was also maied in that message, that "incasures have recently been adopted, by which the internal as well as the external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army "The policy of levying upon the enemy con-

tributions in every form consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enterced, and orders to this policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to teel the burdens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace."

In the same message, I informed Congress that the amount of the "loan" which would be required for the further prosecution of the war, might be "reduced by whatever amount of exnditure can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico;" and that "the most rigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report of that year, in making his estimate of the amount of loan which would probably be derived, reduced the sum in consideration of the amount which would probably be derived from these contributions, and Congress authorized the loan up on this reduced estimate. In the message of the 10th of February, 1848, to the Senate, it was stated that "No principle is better established than that a nation at war has the right of shifting the burden off itself, an! imposing it on the enemy by exacting military contributions. The mode of making such exactions must be left to the discretion of the conqueror, but it should be exercised in a manner comformable to the rules of civilized warfare. The right to levy these con-tributions is essential to the successful prosecuion of war in an enemy's country; and the prac tice of nations has been in accordance with this principle. It is as clearly necessary as the right to fight battles, and its exercise is often essential to the subsistence of the army. Ener aining no doubt that the military right to exclude commerce altogether from the ports of the enemy in our military occupation included the minor righ of admitting it under prescribed con thions, it be came an important question, at the date of the order, wheher there should be a discrimination between vessels and cargoes belonging to citizens

of the United States and vessels and cargoes belonging to neutral nations." In the message to the House of Representatives of the 24th of July, 1848, it was stated that "it is from the same source of authority that we derive the unquestioned right, after the war has been decoasts of the enemy, to capture his towns, cities, and provinces, and to levy contributions upon him for the support of our army. Of the same temporary military government the conquered territories of our enemy. They are all belligerant rights, and their exercise is as essential to the successful prosecution of a foreign war as the right to

war is vested in Congress; and by the same in-strument it is provided that "the Pre-ident shall be com nander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

When Congress have exerted their power by declaring war against a foreign nation, it is the duty of the Precident to prosecute it. The Constitu ion has prescribed no particular mode in hich he shall perform this duty. The manner of conducting the war is not defined by the constitution.

term war, used in that instrument, has a well understood meaning among nations. meaning is derived from the laws of nations, a code which is recognized by all civilized Powers as being obligatory in a state of war. The power is derived from the Constitution, and the manner of exercising it is regulated by the laws of nations. When Congress have declared war, they, in effect, make it the duty of the President, in prosecuting it by land and sea, to resert to all the modes and to exercise all the powers and

He is invested with the same power in this manding our fleets by sea, or our armies by ders for fighting bailes, besieging and cartoring cities, conquering and holding the provinces of the enemy, or by capturing his vessels and other property on the high seas. But these are not the only modes of prosecuting the war which are recognized by the laws of nations, and to which he is authorized to resort. The levy of contribu-tions on the enemy is a right of war, well estab ished, and universally acknowledged among na ions, and one which every belligerent poss ssing the ability may properly exercise. The most approved writers on public law admit and vindicale this right as consonant with reason, justice

and humanity.

No principle is better established than that "we have a right to deprive our enemy of his pos-sessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the manner most su table to him. Whenever we have an opportunity we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus, besides diminishing the enemy's power, we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent either for what constitutes the subcurred in i's projecution; in a word, we do our-selves justice." "Instead of the custom of pillag. ing the open country and defenceless places," th Whoever carries on a just war, has a right to make the enemy's country contribute to the sup-port of his army, and towards delraying all the what is due to him; and the enemy's subjects, b consenting to pay the sum demanded, have their property secured from pillage, and the country i preserved." These principles, it is believed, are uncontroverted by any civilized nation in modern times. The public law of nations, by which they are recognized, has been held by our highest judicial tribunal as a code which is applicable t our "situation" in a state of war, and binding on the United States; while in admirally and maritime cases it is often the governing rule. It is in a just war that a nation has the "right to make ton Post Office, in Culpeper county, was reportthe enemy's country contribute to the support of his army." Not doubting that our late war with amendment by Mr. Jones; Mexico was just on the part of the United States, I did not hesitate, when charged by the constitution with its prosecution, to exercise a power common to all other nations; and Congress was duly informed of the mode and extent to which that power had been and would be exercised at

the commencement of their first session thereafter Upon the declaration of war against Mexico. by Congress, the United States were entitled to all the rights which any o her nation at war would have possessed. These rights could only be demanded and enforced by the President, whose duty it was, as "commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," to execute the law of Congress which declared the war. In the act declaring war, Congress provided for raising men and money to enable the President "to prosecute it to a speedy and successful termination." Congress prescribed no mode of conducting it, but left the President to prosecute it according to the laws of the nations as his guide. Indeed, it would have been impracticable for Congress to have provided for all the details of a

campaign.

The mode of levying contributions must necessarily be left to the discretion of the conqueror, subject to be exercised, however, in conformity The creditors of Robert J. Deneufville, deceased, are bettered notified that on Monday, the 15th day of January next, I shall commence taking the accounts of January next, I shall commence taking the accounts of Mr. Monday, the foreign decree, at my office, in the town of York, between the hours of 10, A. M., and 5, P. M., at which time and place they are requested to attend with their papers, vouchers and other evidence, lo enable me to fulfil its requested. York, Dec. 4—cw2m

move, we had our fears for the future, But we more taking the accounts mitiaty occupation, and to apply such contributions of a given sum, or a given amount of the state the conqueror, as to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of the state the conqueror, as to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue, as to require of said efficers to see evenue, as to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficers to see evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficient sum of the sum of the sum of the said into a provisions, to be furnished by the authorities of of elections to require of said efficient sum of the said entered to the principal affairs of the evenue (ax on the days of elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of the said elections to require of said efficient sum of th with the laws of nations. It may be exercised by

So well established is the military right to do this under the laws of nations, that our military and naval officers, commanding our forces on the theatre of war, adopted the same mode of levying contributions from the enemy, before the the order of the President of the 31st of March, 1847, was issued. The general in command of the army at Vera Cruz, upon his own view of his powers and duries, and without specific instructions to that effect, immediately after the capture of that city, adopted this mode. By his order of the 28th of March, 1847, heretolore communicated to the House of Representatives, he directed a "temporary and moderate tariff of duties to be established."

Such a tariff was established, and contribu-Such a tariff was established, and contributions were collected and applied to the uses of
our army. At a still earlier period, the same
power was exercised by the naval officers in
command of our squadron on the Pacific coast.
Not doubting the authority to resert to this
mode, the order of the 21st of March, 1847, was
issued, and was in effect but a modification
of the previous orders of these officers, by making the rates of contribution uniform, and directing their collection in all the ports of the enemy ing their collection in all the ports of the enemy in our military occupation and under our tempo-

rary military government. The right to levy contributions on the enemy in the form of import and export duties in his ports, was sauctioned by the treaty of peace with Mexico. By that treaty, both Governments reeffect have accordingly been given. By such a cognised and confirmed the exercise of that right. By its provisions, "the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States" were, upon the exchange of ratifications, to be delivered up to the Mexican authorities, together with all bonds and evidences of debi tor duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due;" and "all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States," before the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government, were to be retained by the United States, and only the nett amount of duties collected after this period was to be "delivered to the Mexican Government." By its livered to the Mexican Government." By its provisions, also, a I merchandise "imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities," or "exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States," was protected from confiscation and from the payment of any import or export duties to the Mexican Government, force a libourgh, the importation of such

ment feven although the importation of such merchandise be prohibited by the Mexican Tareff." The treaty also provides that should the custom-houses be surrendered to the Mexican authorities, in less than sixty days from the date of its signature, the rates of duty on merchandise imposed by the United States were, in that event, to survive the war until the end of this period; and, in the mean time, Mexican customhouse officers were bound to levy no other duties thereon "than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-house at the time of the restoration of the same." The "tariff found in force at such custom-houses," which is recognised and sustained by this stipulation, was that established by the military order of the 31st of March, 1817, as a mode of levying and collecting military contributions from the enemy.

The right to blockade the ports and coasts of he enemy in war is no more provided for or prescribed by the constitution than the right to levy and collect contributions from him in the form of duties, or otherwise; and yet it has not been questioned that the President had the power, after war had been declared by Congress, to order our navy to blockade the ports and coasts of Mexico. The right in both cases exists under the laws of nations. If the President cannot order military contributions to be collected without an act of Congress, for the same reason he cannot order a kades nor can be direct the enemy to be captured on the high seas; nor can he order our military and naval officers to invade the enemy's country, conquer, hold and subject to our military government his cities and provinces; nor can he give to our mintary and naval commanders orders to perform many other acts essential to success in war.

If, when the city of Mexico was captured, the commander of our forces had found in the Mexithat he possessed the right to seize and appropriare it for the use of our own army? It the money captured from the enemy could

have been thus lawfully seized and appropriated, it would have been by virtue of the laws of war, ecognized by all civilized nations; and by the same authority the sources of revenue and of supply of the enemy may be cut off from him, whereby he may be weakened and crippled in his means of continuing or waging the war. If the commanders of our forces, while acting un-der the orders of the President, in the heart of the enemy's country, and surrounded by a hostile population, possess none of these essential and indispensable powers of war, but must halt the army at every step of its progress, and wait for an act of Congress to be passed to authorize them to do that which every other nation has the right to do by virtue of the laws of nations, then, indeed, is the government of the United S ates in a condition of imbecility and weakness, which must in all future time render it imposs ble to prosecute a foreign war in an enemy's country successfully, or to vindicate the national rights and the national honor by war.

The contributious levied were collected in the enemy's country, and were ordered to be "applied" in the enemy's country "towards defraying the expenses of the war," and the appropri ations made by Congress for that purpose were thus relieved, and considerable balances remain ed undrawn from the treasury. The amount of contributions remaining unexpended at the close of the war, as far as the accounts of collec ing and disbursing officers have been settled, have been paid into the treasury, in pursuance of an order for that purpose, except the sum 'applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico," as stated in my last annual message, for which an appropriation had been made by Congress. The accounts of some of these officers, as stated in the report of the Secretary of War accompanying that message, will require legislation before they can be

finally settled.

In the late war with Mexico, it is confidently believed that the levy of contributions, and the seizure of the sources of public revenue, upon which the enemy relied to enable him to continue the war, essentially contributed to hasten peace. By those means the government and people of Mexico were made to feel the pressure of the war, and to realize that if it was protracted, its burdens and inconveniences must be borne by themselves.

Nowithstanding the great success of our arms, it may wall be doubted whether an above the it may well be doubted whether an honorable very contributions which were exacted JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, January 2, 1849.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1849.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Reverend Leroy M. Lee, of the

Mr. STOVALL, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill imposing taxes for the support of Government. A bill authorizing a separate election at Bos

A bill concerning the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court of Richmond;

A bill concerning the tobacco trade of Alexandria: and A bill concerning the jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery, were reported from the committee for Courts of Justice by Mr. SCOTT. Mr. SMITH, from the Special Committee,

reported a bill voting swords to Ro. E. Lee and Mr. JONES, from the committee on Propositions, &c , presented a bill authorizing a se-parate election at the house of Thomas Miller, in Braxton county; also,

A bill authorizing a separate election at the house late the residence of Adam Rosenbaum, senior, deceased, in Wythe county; and A bill to change the place of holding a sepa rate election in Highland county. from the

Claims, reported adversely on the petition of Wm. T. Lemoscy.

Mr. STOVALL, from the committee on Finance, reported adversely to changing the time of issuing licenses from the May to the November Courts. Also, adversely to amending the law relating to the duties of Commissioners of the Revenue, as to require of said officers to see eve-

and memorial for and against certain proceedings had, and further action in fixing the seat of justice of Hancock county, which, on his mother Little's Falls Railroad Company. ion, was laid on the table.

Mr. CLENDENIN, from the Special commit-

tee, reported a bill authorizing a sword to be veted to Major Andrew Waggoner.

A bill allowing the Commissioners of the Reto Major Andrew Waggoner. RESOLUTIONS. On motion of Mr. PITTS-Resolved, That it for living dogs;

be referred to a committee of five, to report a bill extending the provisions of the act of Assembly passed 4th Feb. 1819, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts to oblige vessels coming from foreign ports to perform quarantine on the from foreign ports to perform quarantine on the Ohio river and its tributaries.

Mr. PITTS from the committee, reported a

bill in compliance with the above resolution. On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY-Resolved, By the General Assembly, that the Librarian of the Commonwealth extend the use of the Public Library to the Ministers of the various religious denominations who may open the daily sessions of either house of the General Assembly by prayer upon the terms on which delegates and Senators enjoy the privilege. On motion of Mr. GEORGE—Reserved, That

so much of the Second Auditor's report as re-ters to Emory and Henry College, be referred to On motion of Mr. IRVING of Cumberland-Resolved, That the committee on Claims enquire into the propriety of paying to S. H. Parriott, veying a prisoner to the Pentientiary.

PETITIONS. Petitions were presented, and appropriately

By Mr. THOMPSON of Jefferson: Of the President and Directors of the Smithfield, Charles-town and Harper's Ferry Turapike Company, to enter the town of Charlestown near Lock's Mill,

and for other purposes.

By Mr. SHEFFEY: From the Presidents of the Richmond and Petersburg, and Richmord, Predericksburg, and Potomae Rail Read, in reply to a communication of H. D. Bird, Esq., to the Board of Public Works. BILLS PASSED.

A bill to annex to the county of Roanoke a part of Montgomery county.

A bill to declare Point Pleasant creek and Elk Fork, in Tyler county, public highways.
On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY, the House adjourned. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1849,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Prayer by the Rev. Almond Gage, of the Uni-Mr SCOTT, from the committee for Courts of

Justice, presented a bill changing the time of holding the Circuit Superior Courts of Spottsylvania and Caroline county; and A bill changing the time of holding the Cirmit Superior Cour s of Rockbridge, Nelson and

Mr. POWELL, from the committee on Claims presented a bill concerning George Pickett and Phomas A. Withers. Mr. LAYNE of Alleghany, from the commistee on Roads, presented a bill to provide for the construction of a road from the Forks of Sandy

River, in Wayne county, to the Kanawha Turnpike, in Cabell county.

Mr. MAYO presented a bill to provide for the repair of the Governor's house, and furnishing Mr. FUGATE offered the following resolu-

tion, which, on motion of Mr. MARTZ, was laid on the table. Resolved, That the committee on Finance enuire into the expediency of taxing slaves under

12 years of age. A bill direc ing the Governor to present swords by this motion, but he simply desired it should lie on the table until the committee on voting swords should make a report.]

A bill to provide for the repairs of the Govern or's house, and turnishing the same, (the bill appropriates \$7,000,) was taken up. Mr RIVES moved to strike out \$7,000 and in-

Mr. FERGUSON moved to amend by inserting \$5,000 and the amount heretofore appropriated, but unexpended. After a long debate between Messrs, RIVES, MAYO, FERGUSON, SCOTT, THOMPSON

Mr. FERGUE'N was lost.
The amendment of Mr. Rives was also lost Mr. BASSELL moved to amend by striking The motion was divided, first on striking on,

which was decided in the affirmative-ayes 56, noes 46. On motion of Mr. WATSON, the bill was recommitted. A bill authorizing a sword to be presented to Major Andrew Waggoner was laid on the table.

PETITIONS. Petitions were presented and appropriately re-

By Mr. LAIDLEY: Of citizens of Kanawha county, for an appropriation for the construction of a Raifroad on State account, from the head of s eamboat navigation on the Kanawha river, to Some point at or near Covington.

By Mr. STOVALL: Of Robert Earley for

change in the law concerning mill dams.

By Mr. TOMLIN: Of James B. Harrison, or a divorce from his wife Sarah C. Harrison. By Mr. WHITE: Of citiz as of Londoun, for permission for Harry Parker, a free man of cor, to remain in the Commonwealth By Mr. SEGAR: Of citizens of Hampton and Elizabeth city county, for an act of incorporation

of the town of Hampion. By Mr. MASSEY: Of citizens of Front Royal Warren county, for amendments of corpora-

By Mr. BYRNE of Braxion: For the formation of a new county out of parts of Randolph, Nicholas and Braxion counties. By Mr. WELTON: Or eitizens of Hardy county, for the establishment of a Savings Bank in the town of Moorfield. By Mr. MOORE: Remonstrance of civiz no

of Cabell, against adding any portion of said county to the county of Putnam. By Mr. FINNEY: Of several citizens of Acomac, for the division of said county.

By Mr. HIETT: Of citizens of Hampshire and Morgan, for the incorporation of a com pany to construct a turnpike road from a point on the North Western Turapike, to some point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at or near

the Paw Paw tunnell in Morgan county. By Mr. SWITH: The proceedings of the Common Council and the vote of the people of the town of Alexandria, asking an amendment of the charter of said town, so that the Common Council may be authorized to subscribe to the stock of the Orange and Alexandria Rail-

road Company. By Mr. FERGUSON: Of citizens of Logan and Boone counties, for the passage of a law securing to previous patentees, whose lands are included within the limits of large surveys, the titles to their lands; also, asking amend-ments to the several acts concerning delinquent and forfeited lands West of the Alleghany mountains; which petition was referred to a committee of Messrs. Ferguson, Mayo, Moore

Clendenin and Co lins.

By Mr. SHEPARD: Of citizens of Accomage for the division of said county.

RESOLUTIONS. On motion of Mr. FUGATE-Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of defining the manner of giving evidence that no reasonable cause existed for these notice to parties living out of the county in which the application is made to try the rights of property before a justice of the peace, as is required by an act, passed 19th day of March, 1839; also, as required by the second section of an act, passed March 6 h. 1840, relating to new trials before a

justice of the peace.
On motion of Mr. LAIDLEY - That the com miree for Courts of Justice enquire into the excounty courts of Kanawha, Cabell, Wayne, Logan, Boone and Putnam counties.

On motion of Mr. BYRD-Resolved, that the cemmittee on Propositions enquire into the expediency of passing a law allowing a premium for

killing crows in Bath county.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON-Resolved. That the use of the Hail of the House of Delegates be granted to the Rev. G. Copway, chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of delivering a lecture upon the subject of a plan proposed by him for civilizing the condition of the North Ameri-

On motion of Mr. ALLEN-That the comcan Indians. mittee on Finance enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the commissioners

tions presented a report adverse to the petition 1 into the expediency of extending the limits pre-

BILLS PASSED. A bill to extend the quarantine laws to the Ohio

venue for the county of Loudoun compensation

A bill authorizing the payment of a sum of

A bill to incorporate the Red Oak Academy of Brunswick county;
A bill authorizing a separate election at Boston Post Office in Culpeper county; A bill authorizing the sale of the real estate of

Roger Atkinson of Halifax county;
A bill providing for the purchase of furniture for the Eastern and Western Asyloms and for

o her purposes.
On motion of Mr. DARRACOTT, the House adjourned.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITI-ZENS
CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH GOV-The President has submitted the correspon-

dence between the American and British governments, with reference to the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. The documents are quite voluminous, an abstract of which we find in the New York Herald. They snow that our government have promptly and ably and faithfully done their duty. After some preliminary letters, Lord Palmerston says:

"Her Majesty's government, well knowing the constitutional difficulties of the government of the United States, and convinced that the Presimeans within his power to check and discountenot pressed the government of the United States with representations against a state of things, which, under other circumstances, would scarcely have been compatible with the continuance f friendly relations between the two governments the United States must not take it amiss that her Majesty's government should resort to measures t precaution and repression in regard to persons. whatever their nationally may be, who, in this posture of affairs, may come from the United States to this realm; and if there should be any citizens of the United States who have chosen this period of disturbance for visiting Ireland for procent purposes, they must not be surprised, t, like persons whom curiosity may lead into he midst of a battle they should be involved in the success of measures aimed at men of a differnt description."

Lord Palmersion continues, by refusing copies of the instructions issued by the police au horities respecting Americans arriving in Ireland, and concludes by saying, significantly enough, "But her Majesty's Government are responsible for all acts which may be done in consequence of such in-structions; and from their responsibilities, in this respect, they have no wish or intention to shrink. In alluding to that portion of Lord Palmer-ston's communication, claiming Mr. Hyan as a British subject, Mr. Bancrott remarks that the claim of Great Britain to perpetual allegiance from all persons who happen to have been born there, is, of course, untenable, and asks Mr. Buchanan's views on the subject. Mr. Buchan-an turnishes his opinion in these words:

"Treason cannot be committed by a citizen of the United States against a foreign government; and we are bound, by every principle of faith and national honor, to maintain the doctrine as firmly in layer of our naturalized as our native to Robert A Lee and Francis Taylor, was, on motion of Mr. RIVES, laid on the table. [Mr. Rives stated that he did not desire to kill the bill ment are not prepared, by the trial of Mr. Rich. ard Ryan for treason, to which must produce such a tremendous excite ment throughout our country, especially when this can be so easily avoided. It Ryan has violated the laws of Great Britain, within her dominions, he can be tried and punished for an of-

fence of a different denomination."

This opinion Mr. Buchanan subsequently corrects in another letter, as follows:
"Blackstone, in his Commentaries, vol. 1, page 369, says that allegiance is distinguished by law into two species, the one natural, the other focal; the former being also perpetual, the latter temporary rary.' Again: 'Local allegiance is such as is due from an alien, or stranger born, for so long a Botetourt, and TOWNES, the amendment of time as he continues within the King's domin-ions, and protection; and it ceases the instant such stranger transfers himself from this king-dom to another.' According to British law and practice, therefore, aliens guilty of treasonable acts whilst residing in England, are tried and punisher for high treason. Vide 1, East's Crown Law, p. 52; 4 Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 74. Law, p. 32; 4 Blackstone's Commendaties, p. 74. I take it, also, that, even in this country, a foreigner, whilst enjoying the protection of our laws, and consequently owing temporary allegiance to our government, might, during this perilevying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them their aid and comfort. In-deed, this seems to have been taken for granted nion of the wourt, in the case of the United States vs. Watherger, 5 Wheaton, 97, where he says that treason is a breach of allegiance, and can be committed by him only who owes allegiance either perpetual or temporary.' The words, therefore, owing allegiance to the United States, in the first section, are entirely surplus words, which do not, in the slightest degree, affect its

> from that by which they have been heretofore animated, it none but entrens of the United States could commit the crime of treason. the occasion may require it, you will resist the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintain the American principle, that British native borne subjects, after they have been naturalized under our laws, are, to all intents and purposes, as much American citizens, and entitled to

> sense. Sad, indeed, might be our condition, should numerous emigrants he eafer arrive in

our country in times of difficulty and danger, pos-

the same degree of protection, as though they had been born in the United States."

Following out these instructions, Mr. Bancrott addressed an official letter to Lord Palmerston, reiterating the innecence of Messis. Bergen and Ryan, and denying that anything which had occurred in America, justified the adoption of such measures, purely directed against persons coming from the United States, as had led to the apprehension of the parties in question. the utterance of orinion by the parties in America is no crime. This letter is an able, but very

The effect of this letter was the liberation of the two gertlemen from custody, upon condition that they left the country.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a letter to Mr. Banerof, on the 18th December, (the last of the papers torwarded,) approving of Mr. Bancrott's

"able, persevering, and successful efforts," and af-ter arguing strongly against the lyrannical order the 18th of August, has concludes:
"The President has therefore directed me to instruct you to protest, in the most solemn and earnest manner which official propriety will warrant agains the order of the British government issued on the 21 and 18 h of August last, and against the arbitrary and offensive distinction which they subjects of other nations; and also between our native and naturalized cuizens. The liberation of Messrs, Bergen and Ryan, without trial—the only American citizens known by the department to nave been 'imprisoned under this aci-affords

orders. The form and language of this protest, with the present dispatch as a general guide, i submitted altogether to your own discretion." ceived in town yes erday, from an authentic source, stating that the Legislature of Florida, on the 1st instant, elected Gen, Jackson Mor on, of Pensacola, Senator of the United States for the erm of six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Mr. Westcott expires. The

votes stood: Morton, (8 Whig, 22 Democratic,) George T. Ward, (26 Whig,)

Majority, 4
Mr. Ward was the nominee of the Whig caucus. Gen. Morton is a Whig, was the Taylor Elector from West Florida, and was formerly Navy Agent at Pensacola. He is a native of Virginia, and is a gentleman of high character and liberal principles - [Yes'erday's Union.

The Legislature of New York convened at Alre-e ected Speaker of the House. The message of the new Governor, Fish comprises about six columns. The financial affairs of the State the